(b) if not, what is the actual amount;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this amount is only 15 per cent of the total loan given by the Banks;

(d) if not, the details in this regard; and

(e) the directions of the Reserve Bank of India regarding the percentage of agricultural loan to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The total agriculture credit disbursed in 2004-05 by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks was Rs. 1,25,309 crore, which represents a growth of 33% over the disbursement of Rs. 86,981 crores in 2003-04. Out of this flow of agriculture credit, the public sector banks disbursed Rs. 65,218 crores in 2004-05 as against Rs. 42,210 crores in 2003-04, thereby registering a growth of 54.51%.

(c) to (e) As per instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India on priority sector lending, all Scheduled Commercial Banks, excluding foreign Banks, have to ensure a minimum of 18% of their Net Bank Credit to agriculture sector. The total outstanding agricultural advances (provisional data) of public sector Banks as on the last reporting Friday of March 2005 is Rs. 1,12,474.95 crores which is 15.65% of Net Bank Credit.

Revision in fuel prices on monthly basis

*222. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering revision of fuel price in each month;

(b) the break-up of basic price and tax on per litre of petrol and diesel as on 30th June, 2006; and

(c) the details of the other countries which have so far revised the petrol and diesel price upwardly in recent past?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) The international oil prices continue to be at a very high level now. The current situation is unprecedented and therefore Government have approved a number of measures based on the principle

of equitable burden sharing amongst the three stakeholders, namely, the consumers, the PSU oil companies and the Government, to tackle this crisis. The total burden on account of escalated international prices of crude oil is estimated at Rs.73,500 crores for the current year. Government along with oil companies have decided to absorb over 87.5% of this burden, leaving only the balance 12.5% to be borne by the consumers by way of increase in petrol and diesel prices. Despite unprecedented rise in international prices, Government did not increase the prices of PDS kerosene and LPG to protect the interests of the common man and the weaker sections of society. As part of these measures, Government have permitted autonomous adjustments in fuel prices by PSU Oil Marketing Companies every month. The Oil Marketing Companies have so far not effected any adjustments in prices since last price increase on 6th June 2006.

(b) The break up of basic price and tax on per litre of petrol and diesel as on 30th June 2006 are given below:

Share of duties and taxes in retail selling price of Petrol as on 30-6-06 *(at Delhi)*

Sl. No.	Particulars of levy	Price (Rs/Litre)
1	Price without Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Sales Tax components	22.96
2	Customs Duty @ 7.50% on import parity component included in RTP) (Based on 2nd FN on June 06)	1.46 (3%)
3	Excise Duty (levied @ 8% + Rs. 13.00/litre plus 2% education cess)	15.18 (32%)
4	Sales Tax	7.25 (16%)
5	Total of Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Sales Tax components (2+3+4)	23.89 (51%)
6	Retail Selling Price at Delhi (1+5)	46.85

* Figures in bracket give the components of customs duty, excise duty and sales tax as a % of S.No.6

Share of duties and taxes in retail selling price of Diesel as on 30-6-06
(at Delhi)

	SI. No.	Particulars of levy	Price (Rs./Litre)
1		Price without Customs Duty, Excise duty and Sales Tax components	22.09
2		Customs Duty @ 7.50% on import parity component included in RTP) (Based on 2nd FN of June 06)	1.57 (5%)
3		Excise Duty (levied @ 8% + Rs.3.25/litre plus 2% education cess)	5.20 (16%)
4		Sales Tax	3.39 (11%)
5		Total of Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Sales Tax components (2+3+4)	10.16 (32%)
6		Retail Selling Price at Delhi (1 +5)	32.25

*Figures in bracket give the components of custom duty, excise duty and sales tax as a % of S.No.6

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Refurbishing aircrafts of Indian Airlines

*223. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to merge Air India and Indian Airlines for financial viability of the two airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have recently changed the name of the airlines to INDIAN;

(d) if so, the reasons for change of name of the airlines when the two airlines are going to be merged;and

(e) how much amount has been spent on the change of name and on refurbishing of the aircrafts of INDIAN?